

Social Studies

Standard: The adult learner uses and applies social studies concepts in a variety of situations.

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Standard: The adult learner uses and applies social studies concepts in a variety of situations.

Pre-Literacy

Indicator A: Applies the behavioral science concepts of psychology, sociology and anthropology to personal and community situations

1. Describes moods and emotions
2. Describes family structure and relationships

Indicator B: Employs basic economic concepts, evaluates problems, and makes rational choices in his role as a consumer, worker and citizen

1. Describes how family units produce, consume and exchange scarce resources

Indicator C: Demonstrates use of geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places and environments

1. Defines and demonstrates directional words and phrases (left, right, north, and south)
2. Recites address including city, state and country
3. Recognizes maps and globes and what they represent

Indicator D: Demonstrates and applies the basic tools of historical research, including chronology and how to collect, interpret, and employ information from historical materials

1. Sequences days, months, holidays and personal life events in chronological order
2. Using primary source materials, including photographs, artifacts, and interviews, traces the history of a family including important places, events, documents, and customs
3. Describes personal family events from the past recognizing that some aspects change (i.e., dress, food, shelter) while many core values and beliefs remain the same

Indicator E: Recognizes key historical places, events, documents, cultures and persons in world, United States and Arizona history; analyzes their significant patterns, themes, ideas, and interrelationships

1. Describes the way people lived in earlier days and how their lives would be different today, including examples from Ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome, and American colonial times
2. Describes examples of honesty, courage, determination, and individual responsibility in American and world history

Indicator F: Demonstrates knowledge of the structures, functions and symbols of government and applies these to citizenship

1. Recognizes how different family members protect one another
2. Identifies the purposes of laws and consequences of breaking a law
3. Explains the voting process in Arizona
4. Identifies that elected officials make laws
5. Explains citizen's basic rights
6. Explains that American people come from many places to form one nation
7. Recites the Pledge of Allegiance
8. Recites or recalls the words to the "Star Spangled Banner"
9. Recognizes national symbols that represent American democracy and values

ABE I

Indicator A: Applies the behavioral science concepts of psychology, sociology and anthropology to personal and community situations

1. Discusses attitudes and prejudice
2. Discusses formation of personal values and beliefs
3. Discusses the effects of social stratification, ethnicity and gender on individual beliefs, attitudes and behavior

Indicator B: Employs basic economic concepts, evaluates problems, and makes rational choices in his/her roles as a consumer, worker and citizen

1. Describes how scarcity affects his/her daily life
2. Describes the characteristics of production, distribution, and exchange in an economy

Indicator C: Demonstrates use of geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places and environments

1. Describes and defines natural features (landforms, bodies of water, mountain, desert, natural resources, etc.)
2. Draws simple maps to give directions to local points
3. Locates current position on a map or globe
4. Defines longitude and latitude
5. Recognizes and locates specific land masses and bodies of water
6. Describes how people depend on the physical environment and its natural resources to satisfy their basic needs

Indicator D: Demonstrates and applies the basic tools of historical research, including chronology and how to collect, interpret, and employ information from historical materials

1. Sequences events in one's personal life in chronological order using a timeline
2. Sequences key eras in world, United States and Arizona history
3. Describes the importance of individual action and character through the lives of famous persons from recent world, United States and Arizona history

Indicator E: Recognizes key historical places, events, documents, cultures and persons in world, United States and Arizona history; analyzes their significant patterns, themes, ideas, and interrelationships

World History

1. Describes Egypt and China, including the contributions of written language, calendars, and architectural monuments such as the pyramids and the Great Wall of China
2. Describes the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome, including the music, art, religion, and sports.

United States History

1. Describes the distinctive economies, symbols, customs and oral traditions of the Native Americans of Arizona.

Indicator F: Demonstrates knowledge of the structures, functions and symbols of government and applies these to citizenship

1. Describes the basic structure of the republican-democratic form in the United States government
2. Explains the basic structures of communism, dictatorships, monarchy, and theocracy

ABE II

Indicator A: Applies the behavioral science concepts of psychology, sociology and anthropology to personal and community situations

1. Identifies the components of personality
2. Defines group norms, values and beliefs
3. Discusses why and how groups form

Indicator B: Employs basic economic concepts, evaluates problems, and makes rational choices in his/her roles as a consumer, worker and citizen

1. Uses basic economic concepts (exchange, opportunity costs, specialization, price) to describe key economic events in United States history
2. Uses charts, bar graphs, and pie charts to describe and analyze basic economic concepts

Indicator C: Demonstrates use of geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places and environments

1. Interprets and use a map key
2. Uses longitude and latitude to locate positions on a map or globe
3. Describes the characteristics of maps and their uses
4. Draws an accurate map after being given a description of a place
5. Describes how people can conserve and replenish certain resources

Indicator D: Demonstrates and applies the basic tools of historical research, including chronology and how to collect, interpret, and employ information from historical materials

1. Applies chronological terms correctly, including decade, century, and generation
2. Identifies and locates primary and secondary information resources
3. Distinguishes fact from fiction in historical stories
4. Interprets historical data in the form of simple graphs and tables

Indicator E: Recognizes key historical places, events, documents, cultures and persons in world, United States and Arizona history; analyzes their significant patterns, themes, ideas, and interrelationships

World History

1. Describes the cultures of the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Africa, Mesopotamia, Asia; the Aztecs, Mayas, and Mound Builders; and Greece and Rome and identifies their major contributions to later civilizations
2. Describes the cultures of pre-medieval, medieval Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas; describes major achievements in science and philosophy

United States History

1. Describes the exploration and conquest of the New World by European explorers, including their goals, challenges, successes and failings
2. Describes the political, religious, and economic aspects of North American colonization
3. Explains the reasons for dissatisfaction with English rule among the colonists and how that contributed to the American Revolution
4. Describes the people and events associated with the development of the United States republic
5. Describes and locates areas of American expansion into the West and its impact on indigenous peoples
6. Identifies the major events leading to the Civil War
7. Defines the Industrial Revolution and its effects on American life
8. Identifies the countries involved in World War I and the major causes
9. Identifies the countries involved in World War II and the major causes
10. Identifies the purpose and date of establishment of the League of Nations and the United Nations
11. Identifies important inventions of the 20th century

Indicator F: Demonstrates knowledge of the structures, functions and symbols of government and applies these to citizenship

1. Identifies the fundamental values of Colonial America (individualism, religious freedom, etc.)
2. Identifies fundamental principles in the Declaration of Independence
3. Identifies the fundamental principles of the United States Constitution
4. Explains the powers granted to the President, Congress and the Supreme Court
5. Explains the relationship among the Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights

ABE III

Indicator A: Applies the behavioral science concepts of psychology, sociology and anthropology to personal and community situations

1. Describes personality development
2. Describes the impact of norms, values, and beliefs on specific group behaviors
3. Discusses why and how cultures and societies form

Indicator B: Employs basic economic concepts, evaluates problems, and makes rational choices in his/her roles as a consumer, worker and citizen

1. Describes the operation of a market-economy
2. Describes the factors that cause economic growth
3. Applies the concept of scarcity to family, community and business choices and decision making

Indicator C: Demonstrates use of geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places and environments

1. Describes the purposes of, and differences among, maps, globes and aerial photographs
2. Describes and locates major natural and human-made features that define regions in the US and in the world
3. Constructs and interprets maps, charts, graphs and geographic databases
4. Describes the causes for and effects of migration and settlement of places
5. Describes how people have depended on the physical environment and its natural resources to satisfy their basic needs and the consequences to the natural environment

Indicator D: Demonstrates and applies the basic tools of historical research, including chronology and how to collect, interpret, and employ information from historical materials

1. Constructs various timelines of key events, people, and periods of the historical era being studied and explains how major events are related to each other
2. Uses primary and secondary information resources to report on places, events, documents, and persons from recent and past world, United States and Arizona history
3. Frames questions that can be answered by historical study and research
4. Analyzes an historical source and identifies the author's main points, purpose, and when he or she is giving an opinion or stating facts

Indicator E: Recognizes key historical places, events, documents, cultures and persons in world, United States and Arizona history; and analyzes their significant patterns, themes, ideas, and interrelationships

World History

1. Describes the economic and political considerations leading to World War I
2. Describes the economic and political considerations leading to World War II
3. Describes the causes and effects of World War II and the role of the United States in it
4. Describes the origins, functions and impact of the League of Nations
5. Describes the origins, functions and impact of the United Nations

United States History

1. Describes the reasons for colonization; including religious freedom, desire for land, economic opportunity, and a new life, and the key differences among the Atlantic colonies and the role and views of key individuals who founded them
2. Describes the economic and political causes, key individuals and consequences of the American Revolution
3. Describes the narrative of the people and events associated with the development of the United States Constitution and describe its significance to the foundation of the American Republic
4. Explains how the United States acquired additional territory and the concept of Manifest Destiny
5. Describes the economic and political causes, the course and consequences of the Civil War, including how it divided the American people
6. Describes the character and lasting consequences of Reconstruction
7. Describes the transformation of the American economy and the changing, social, economic and political conditions caused by the Industrial Revolution
8. Describes the causes and effects of the Great Depression
9. Describes the economic and political considerations leading to the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam War and the results of both
10. Describes the impact of 20th century inventions on everyday life

Indicator F: Demonstrates knowledge of the structures, functions and symbols of government and applies these to citizenship

1. Identifies fundamental constitutional rights expressed in the Bill of Rights (e.g., freedom of religion, expression, due process, right to a fair trial)
2. Explains the concepts of federalism, separation of powers, and checks and balances
3. Explains the relationships among federal, state, county, city/town and tribal governments
4. Explains the legal obligations and responsibilities of citizenship
5. Explains the importance of political decision making, petitioning public officials, and analyzing issues
6. Describes the processes of recall, referendum, and initiative in Arizona

ASE I /GED

Indicator A: Applies the behavioral science concepts of psychology, sociology and anthropology to personal and community situations

1. Discusses various theories of personality development
2. Discusses the advantages and disadvantages of living in rural, urban and suburban communities
3. Traces the development of urban communities

Indicator B: Employs basic economic concepts, evaluates problems, and makes rational choices in his/her roles as a consumer, worker and citizen

1. Describes the basic principles of microeconomics
2. Describes how economic concepts relate to personal financial choices (e.g., interest, credit, savings, investment)
3. Analyzes the similarities and differences among market, command and mixed economic systems
4. Describes the basic principles of macroeconomics
5. Analyzes the implications of scarcity at a national level
6. Describes the effects of international commerce between the United States and other nations

Indicator C: Demonstrates use of geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places and environments

1. Explains and interprets basic patterns of geo-political, population and cultural geography
2. Describes natural and demographic characteristics of places and uses this knowledge to define regions, their relationships, and patterns of change
3. Explains how geographic factors effect human activities
4. Constructs and interprets thematic maps depicting various aspects of the United States and world trade and culture
5. Explains the changes in the meaning, use and distribution of natural resources

Indicator D: Demonstrates and applies the basic tools of historical research, including chronology and how to collect, interpret, and employ information from historical materials

1. Applies chronological and spatial thinking to understand the meaning, implications, and import of historical and current events
2. Assesses the credibility of primary and secondary sources and draws sound conclusions from them
3. Evaluates different historical accounts and opinions of the same event, person, or issue
4. Frames open-ended questions suitable for historical study and research to gather pertinent information
5. Interprets historical persons, documents, events and issues in the context of their time

Indicator E: Recognizes key historical places, events, documents, cultures and persons in world, United States and Arizona history; and analyzes their significant patterns, themes, ideas, and interrelationships

World History

1. Recognizes various forms of religion and government of ancient civilization; including the traditions, customs, beliefs, and enduring impacts of each in today's world
2. Describes the geographic, political, economic, and social characteristics of the Ancient Greek and Roman Civilizations, with emphasis on the development of concepts of government and citizenship and scientific and cultural advancements
3. Describes the rise of commerce, trade and the merchant class in Medieval Europe, including the impact of the Catholic Church and the Crusades
4. Explains how the Renaissance and Reformation influenced education, art, religion, and government in Europe
5. Analyzes the origins, obstacles and impacts of the Age of Exploration
6. Explains the worldwide causes and effects of the Industrial Revolution
7. Describes the major events of World War I and the role of the United States
8. Describes the major events of World War II and the role of the United States
9. Describes the worldwide impact of post-World War II technology on living patterns, popular culture, and the environment

United States History

1. Describes the political, religious, and economic aspects of North American colonization, including the institutionalization of slavery and the early representative government and democratic practices that emerged
2. Describes the aspirations, ideals, and events that served as the foundation for the creation of a new nation forged from 13 states
3. Describes the worldwide spread of the ideas of the American Revolution

4. Describes the reasons for and destination of the major westward migrations and the impact of such expansion on American Indian nations, including broken treaties and the Long Walk of the Navajos
5. Discusses the character and lasting consequences of the Civil War, including the attempts to protect the rights of freedmen and heightened racial antagonism as exemplified by the rise of the Ku Klux Klan
6. Explains the Industrial Revolution in terms of the impact of technological innovations and mass production, urbanization, immigration, unionism, social welfare
7. Describes the human and natural crises of the Great Depression and the policies and controversies that emerged from the New Deal
8. Analyzes the impact of World War II and the Cold War on United States foreign policy
9. Describes the confrontations with communism, including the Berlin Blockade, Berlin Wall, Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis, Korea, and Vietnam
10. Analyzes the Voting Rights, Civil Rights, and Women's Rights movements

Indicator F: Demonstrates knowledge of the structures, functions and symbols of government and applies these to citizenship

1. Explains the inalienable rights of individuals and the purpose of government
2. Cites Judeo-Christian ideas relevant to the development of the United States Republic
3. States why and how the United States Constitution was created
4. Analyzes the rights, protection, limits and freedoms included in the United States Constitution and its amendments
5. Discusses skills needed to participate in America's government
6. Explains the right to vote and the events that led to African Americans, Native Americans, and women gaining this fundamental right
7. Describes the poll tax and how it discriminated against certain people
8. Analyzes the structures, powers, and roles of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the US government

ASE II

Indicator A: Applies the behavioral science concepts of psychology, sociology and anthropology to personal and community situations

1. Develop a personal mission statement incorporating personal values and beliefs

Indicator B: Employs basic economic concepts, evaluates problems, and makes rational choices in his roles as a consumer, worker and citizen

1. Describes how households and firms are interdependent and how their relationship is affected by trade, exchange, money and banking
2. Analyzes and evaluates the role of government in the mixed market economy of the United States
3. Interprets and predicts the effects of international commerce in the United States and other nations
4. Uses tables, graphs, diagrams, and charts to analyze economic information germane to current events

Indicator C: Demonstrates use of geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places and environments

1. Constructs and interprets maps using fundamental cartographic principles to infer geographic relationships and features
2. Describes the economic, political, cultural and social processes that interact to shape patterns of human population, interdependence, cooperation and conflict
3. Uses geographic knowledge to explain past, interpret present, and anticipate future issues
4. Explains policies and programs for resource management, including the trade-off between environmental quality and economic growth

Indicator D: Demonstrates and applies the basic tools of historical research, including chronology and how to collect, interpret, and employ information from historical materials

1. Compares the present with the past; evaluating the consequences of past events and decisions and determining the lessons learned
2. Traces the development of an author's argument, viewpoint, or perspective in an historical account
3. Shows connections between particular events and larger social, economic, and political trends and developments
4. Applies historical skills to analyze modern regional conflicts in the world and develop historical interpretations
5. Examines different points of view on the same historical events and determines the context in which the statements were made, including the questions asked, the sources used, and the author's perspectives
6. Draws personal predictions and conclusions on current events to explain how they are like or unlike past history and defend the position based on that past history
7. Traces the impact of past persons, cultures, documents and events on current beliefs and values

Indicator E: Recognizes key historical places, events, documents, cultures and persons in world, United States and Arizona history; and analyzes their significant patterns, themes, ideas, and interrelationships.

World History

1. Describes the democratic and scientific revolutions as they evolved throughout the Enlightenment
2. Analyzes patterns of change during the 19th century era of imperialism from varied perspectives
3. Explains the rise of nationalism and the ethnic and ideological conflicts and how they led to World War I
4. Describes the major turning points of World War I and the final outcome
5. Analyzes the rise of totalitarianism and influence of world conflicts and how they led to World War II
6. Describes the principal theaters of battle, major turning points, and geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes, including Pearl Harbor, the Holocaust, D-Day invasions, the use of the atomic bomb, and the reasons for the Allied victory
7. Describes the major international developments after World War II, including the creation of the state of Israel, the rebuilding of Western Europe, Soviet control of Eastern Europe, and Mao and the Chinese Revolution
8. Evaluates the ideologies and outcomes of independence movements in the emerging third world

United States History

1. Applies the skills of historical analysis to current social, political, geographic, and economic issues facing the United States; including the reasons for and impact of the nation's changing immigration policy, the persistence of poverty, and the new world order

Indicator F: Demonstrates knowledge of the structures, functions and symbols of government and applies these to citizenship

1. Analyzes the rights, protections, limits and freedoms included in the Constitution and Bill of Rights with emphasis on the conflicts that arise between rights (e.g., the tension between right to a fair trial and freedom of the press and between majority rules and individual rights)
2. Explains the rights and obligations of the citizens with emphasis on the connection between self-interest and common good
3. Discusses how African Americans, Native Americans and women used activism to get the right to vote
4. Describes the Electoral College including how the numbers are calculated, how the votes are earned, how the Electoral College nullifies some votes, why votes in sparsely populated states have less leverage, the role of delegates, and how it is possible to be elected without a majority vote
5. Analyzes the historical sources and ideas of the United States government, including the influence of the Greeks, Romans, and the great political philosophers
6. Explains the Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments for and against the Constitution